Amendments to the Specification

Page 8, lines 12-23, please rewrite as follows:

Example 1

300 g of MKC-242, 1500 g of D-mannitol (trade name: D-Mannitol, Kao Corporation), 900 g of hydrogenated oil (trade name: Lubri Wax 101, Kawaken Fine Chemicals. Co., Ltd.), 150 g of Microcrystalline cellulose (trade name: Avicel PH101, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) and 150 g of hydroxypropylcellulose (trade name: HPC-L, Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.) are placed into a stirring and mixing granulator (FS-GS-25J type, Fukae Kogyo) to mix them. Then, 390 g of water is added while mixing, followed by kneading. This kneaded material is granulated by extruding with a cylindrical granulator (HG-200 type, Hata Tekkosho). A size of the resulting extruded granule is adjusted with Malmerizer (Q-230 type, Dalton Corporation), and the granule is placed into a fluidized bed granulating dryer (FLO-5M type, Freund Industrial Co., Ltd.) and is dried with a warm ~~window~~ wind at ~~70?C.~~ 70°C.

Page 8, lines 24-29, please rewrite as follows:

Then, 1000 g of the resulting granule is placed into a rolling fluidized bed granulating dryer (MP-01 type, Powrex Corporation), and a coating solution obtained by adding 555 g of methacrylic acid copolymer LD (trade name: Eudragit L30D-55, Degussa), 17 g of triethyl citrate (trade name: Citroflex SC60, Morimura Bros., Inc.), 17 g of talc (Hayashi Kasei Inc.) and 555 g of water is sprayed thereto while blowing a warm wind at ~~60?C~~ 60°C therein, to obtain a granule in which drug release is regulated.

Page 8, line 30 to page 9, line 7, please rewrite as follows:

Example 2

300 g of MKC-242, 1500 g of D-mannitol (trade name: D-Mannitol, Kao Corporation), 900 g of carnauba wax (trade name: Polishing wax 103, Kawaken Fine Chemicals. Co., Ltd.), 150 g of Microcrystalline cellulose (trade name: Avicel PH101, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) and 150 g of hydroxypropylcellulose (trade name HPC-L, Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.) are placed into a stirring and mixing granulator (FS-GS-25J type, Fukae Kogyo) to mix them. Then, 390 g of water is added while mixing,

followed by kneading. This kneaded material is granulated by extruding with a cylindrical granulator (HG-200 type, Hata Tekkosho). A size of the resulting extruded granule is adjusted with Malmerizer (Q-230-type, Dalton Corporation), and the granule is placed into a fluidized bed granulating dryer (FLO-5M type, Freund Industrial Co., Ltd.) and is dried with a warm wind at ~~70?C.~~ 70°C.

Page 9, lines 8-13, please rewrite as follows:

Then, 1000 g of the resulting granule is placed into a rolling fluidized bed granulating dryer (MP-01 type, Powrex Corporation), and a coating solution obtained by adding 555 g of methacrylic acid copolymer (LD (trade name: Eudragit L30D-55, Degussa), 17 g of triethyl citrate (trade name: Citroflex SC60, Morimura Bros., Inc.), 17 g of talc (Hayashi Kasei Inc.) and 555 g of water is sprayed thereto while blowing a warm wind at ~~60?C~~ 60°C therein, to obtain a granule in which drug release is regulated.

Page 9, lines 14-25, please rewrite as follows:

Example 3

300 g of MKC-242, 1500 g of D-mannitol (trade name: D-Mannitol, Kao Corporation), 900 g of stearic acid (trade name: Stearic Acid, Kao Corporation), 150 g of Microcrystalline cellulose (trade name: Avicel PH101, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) and 150 g of hydroxypropylcellulose (trade name: HPC-L, Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.) are placed into a stirring and mixing granulator (FS-GS-25J type, Fukae Kogyo) to mix them. Then, 390 g of water is added while mixing, followed by kneading. This kneaded material is granulated by extruding with a cylindrical granulator (HG-200 type, Hata Tekkosho). A size of the resulting extruded granule is adjusted with Malmerizer (Q-230 type, Dalton Corporation), and the granule is placed into a fluidized bed granulating dryer (FLO-5M type, Freund Industrial Co., Ltd.) and dried with a warm wind at ~~70?C.~~ 70°C.

Page 9, lines 26-31, please rewrite as follows:

Then, 1000 g of the resulting granule is placed into a rolling fluidized bed granulating dryer (MP-01 type, Powrex Corporation), and a coating solution obtained by adding 555 g of methacrylic acid copolymer LD (trade name: Eudragit L30D-55, Degussa), 17 g of triethyl citrate (trade name: Citroflex SC60, Morimura Bros., Inc.), 17 g of talc (Hayashi Kasei Inc.) and 555 g of water is sprayed thereto while blowing a warm wind at ~~60?C~~ 60°C therein, to obtain a granule in which drug release is regulated.

Page 9, line 32 to page 10, line 7, please rewrite as follows:

Example 4

300 g of MKC-242, 1800 g of D-mannitol (trade name: D-Mannitol, Kao Corporation), 600 g of hydrogenated oil (trade name: Lovely Wax 101, Kawaken Fine Chemicals. Co., Ltd.), 150 g of Microcrystalline cellulose (trade name: Avicel PH101, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) and 150 g of hydroxypropylcellullose (trade name: HPC-L, Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.) are placed into a stirring and mixing granulator (FS-GS-25J type, Fukae Kogyo). Then, 390 g of water is added while mixing, followed by kneading. This kneaded material is granulated by extruding with a cylindrical granulator (HG-200 type, Hata Tekkosho). A size of the resulting extruded granule is adjusted with Malmerizer (Q-230 type, Dalton Corporation), and the granule is placed into a fluidized bed granulating dryer (FLO-5M type, Freund Industrial Co., Ltd.) and is dried with a warm wind at ~~70?C.~~ 70°C.

Page 10, lines 8-13, please rewrite as follows:

Then, 1000 g of the resulting granule is placed into a rolling fluidized bed granulating dryer (MP-01 type, Powrex Corporation), and a coating solution obtained by adding 555 g of methacrylic acid copolymer LD (trade name: Eudragit L30D-55, Degussa), 17 g of triethyl citrate (trade name: Citroflex SC60, Morimura Bros., Inc.), 17 g of talc (Hayashi Kasei Inc.) and 555 g of water is sprayed thereto while blowing a warm wind at ~~60?C~~ 60°C therein, to obtain a granule in which drug release is regulated.

Page 10, lines 27-31, please rewrite as follows:

Experimental Example 1: Releasing test

Regarding the granule obtained in Example 1, a releasing pattern was compared at the condition of 100 rpm and ~~37?C~~ 37°C by a basket method (USP dissolution test method first method) using a 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid solution (pH 1.2) and a hydrochloric acid/trisodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.8).

Page 11, lines 2-6, please rewrite as follows:

On the other hand, regarding the conventional preparation obtained in Comparative example 1, a releasing pattern was studied at the condition of 50 rpm and ~~37?C~~ 37°C by a paddling method using Japanese Pharmacopoeia first solution (pH 1.2)

and Japanese Pharmacopoeia second solution (pH 6.8). As a result, as shown in FIG. 2, approximate 100% was dissolved out in one hour in the conventional preparation.

Page 11, line 18, Table 4, please rewrite as follows:

Dosage form	C_{max} (ng/mL)	T_{max} (hr)	$T_{1/2}$ (hr)	AUC (ng*hr/mL)	Adverse events
Example 1	202.4 ± 71.7	3.4 ± 0.7	11.9 ± 12.6	993 ± 242	0/6
Comparative Example 1	431.8 ± 176.6	1.1 ± 0.6	2.9 ± 1.1	1110 ± 430	5/6